11	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	1	1	0
12	ಉಡುಪಿ	1	0	1
13	ಹಾಸನ	1	0	1
14	ಕೊಡಗು	1	0	1
15	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	1	1	0
16	ಮೈಸೂರು	1	0	1
17	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	1	0	1
18	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	1	0	1
19	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	1	0	1
20	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	1	1	0
21	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	1	0	1
22	ಧಾರವಾಡ	1	0	1
23	ಗದಗ	1	0	1
24	ಹಾವೇರಿ	1	0	1
25	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	1	0	1
26	ಬೀದರ್	1	1	0
27	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ	1	1	0
28	ರಾಯಚೂರು	1	0	1
29	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	1	1	0
	ಒಟ್ಟು	**71**	**46**	**25**

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾನ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು

894 (1028) ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜು.ಎ (ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು) : ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವರೆ?

ಅ) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (2007–08, 2008–09 ಮತ್ತು 2009–10) ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದೆ;

ಆ) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು;

ಇ) ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ;

ಈ) ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ;

ಉ) ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದಲಿ, ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು;

ಊ) ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇವೆಯೇ; ಇದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎನ್. ಬಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು) :

ಅ) ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮೂರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಸಿ.ಓ.ಇ, (ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಕ್ಸಲೆನ್ಸ್) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣ.
- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 1396 ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣ (ಪಿಪಿಪಿ).
- ಮಾಡ್ಯುಲಾರ್ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯಬಲ್ ಸ್ಕಿಲ್ಸ್ (ಎಂ.ಇ.ಎಸ್)

ಆ)

- ಸಿ.ಓ.ಇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.8595 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಪಿಪಿಪಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ರೂ.18500 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಎಂ.ಇ.ಎಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಅನುದಾನ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಈವರೆಗೆ ರೂ.315 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇ)

- ಸಿ.ಓ.ಇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರೂ.5315.59 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- ಪಿಪಿಪಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.18500 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಬಡ್ಡಿರಹಿತ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಐ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಎಂ.ಇ.ಎಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.315 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ)

- ಸಿ.ಒ.ಇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ ರೂ.4313.73 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ಪಿಪಿಪಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿರಹಿತ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು 05 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರೆಗೂ ರೂ.348.25 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಎಂ.ಇ.ಎಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.315.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉ)

- ವಿಶ್ವಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಇಟಿ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಉಪಕರಣ ಖರೀದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಡಿಜಿಇಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದರಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅನುಮತಿ ತಡವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಪಿಪಿಪಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲರೂಪದ ಅನುದಾನ ವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಊ) ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ–1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.

ಅನುಬಂಧ- I

Guidelines for Implementation of VTIP (Vol. 1, Jan 2008)

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER OF EXCELLENCE (COE) VIS-À-VIS UPGRADATION OF IT IS

Establishment of Center of Excellence (CoE)	Upgradation of ITIs
The objective to establish "Centres of Excellence (CoE)" in an ITI is to produce multi-skilled workforce. The focus in CoE is on individual industrial sector covering multiple trades. The highlights of the scheme are introduction of multi-skilling courses during the first year, followed by Advanced/Specialized modular courses in the second year. Industry wise clusier approach, multi entry and multi exit provisions and Public-Private-Partnership in the form of Institute Management Committee (IMC) to ensure greater and active involvement of industry in all aspects of training are some of the specialties of the scheme. The main thrust of the program is to provide appropriate infrastructure,	ITIs may opt to upgrade individual trades. Only trades that are in demand can be upgraded and unpopular trades must be dropped before any upgrading of other trades can take place. New trades can be introduced. The number of trades that are upgraded plus the number of new trades introduced can normally be six in total. Any request for additional trades to be upgraded will need to be justified and will be subject to the availability of funds.

equipment, update syllabi and introduce new courses in the ITIs.	
The ITIs that will introduce multi-skilling courses could be termed as Centers of Excellence.	The ITIs financed under this item are termed as Upgraded ITIs.
The average allocation for establishment of CoE and upgradation of the ITI has been estimated to be Rs.3.0 crore. The maximum funds normally provided to an ITI establishing a CoE is Rs. 3.5 crore made up of two elements: Rs 2 crore for establishing the CoE, Rs 1.5 crore for upgrading related traders;	The maximum funds normally provided for an upgraded ITI is Rs 2 crore.
The break-up of average cost of Rs. 3 crore to be spent on one ITI is as follows with provisions of some flexibility: -Civil works (Rs. 100 lakh/ITI) -Equipment & Furniture(Rs 140 lakh/ITI) -Other expenditure (Rs.60 lakh/ITI)	The break-up of Rs.2 crore to be spent on one ITI is as follows with provisions of some flexibility: -Civil works (Rs. 60 lakh/ITI) -Equipment & Furniture(Rs 100 lakh/ITI) -Other expenditure (Rs.40 lakh/ITI)

ಅನುಬಂಧ – 1

UPGRADATION OF 1396 GOVT. it is UNDER PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SCHEME

SALIENT FEATURES:

The salient features of the Scheme in brief, are as follows:-

- For each ITI to be taken up under the Scheme, an **Industry Partner** is associated to lead the process of upgradation.
- **An institute Management Committee (IMC),** headed by the Industry Partner is constituted in the ITI and registered as a Society.
- **Interest free loan of upto Rs.2.5 cr.** is given by the Central Government directly to the IMC Society on the basis of Institute Development Plan (IDP) prepared by it.
- The IMC is given financial and academic autonomy by the State Governments to manage the affairs of the ITI. The IMC is allowed to determine upto 20% of the admissions in the ITI.
- A Memorandum of Agreement is signed among the Cenytral Government, The State Government and the Industry Partner defining the roles and responsibilities of all the parties.
- The interest free loan is repayable by the IMC with a moratorium of 10 years and thereafter in equal annual instalments over a period of 20 years.
- The Industry Partner may contribute financially and also machinery and equipment to the ITI. It shall arrange to provide training to instructors and on the job training to trainees.
- State Governments remain the owner of the it is and continue to regulate admissions and fees except

20% of the admissions which are allowed to be determined by the IMCs.

- National Implementation Cell and State Implementation Cells are set up at Central and State levels to implement the Scheme.
- The Scheme is monitored by National Steering Committee and State Steering Committees at Central and State levels having adequate representation from Industry Associations.

STEPS FOR OPERATIONALISATION:

The various steps required for operationalisation of the Scheme are as follows:-

Step 1)

For each ITI to be covered under the Scheme, one Industry Partner is to be identified by the State Government in consultation with the Industry Associations. The ITIs identified for upgradation under the Scheme should be affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). For 2007-08, The number of ITIs to be taken up from different States/Uts have been tentatively allocated in proportion to the existing number of ITIs in the States/UTs. The tentative allocation for 2007-08 is given at **Annex-VII.** The ITIs selected should be other than those already covered or proposed to be covered under the other scheme for upgradation of 500 ITIs into Centres of Excellence – 100 through domestic funding and 400 through World Bank assistance.

Step 2)

If IMC does not exist in the selected ITI, it has to be constituted as per the composition given in the Memorandum of Agreement. If IMC already exists, it may have to be

reconstituted in view of the fact that under this scheme, the Chairperson of the IMC will be Industry Partner or its representative. The other four members form the industry will also be nominated by the Industry Partner in such a way that the IMC isbroad based. The five members to be nominated by the State Government are as follows:- i) District Employment Officer, ii) One representative of the State Directorate dealing with ITIs, iii) One expert from local academic circles, iv) One senior faculty members of the ITI, v) One representative of the trainees.

Step 3)

Once the IMC is constituted/reconstituted, it has to be got registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act applicable in the State. For registration of the Society, the modified model Memorandum of Association and Rules & Regulations of the Society as given in **Annex-III** above may be used after incorporating any changes which may be necessary in view of the requirements of the respective State Acts.

Step 4)

After registration of the IMC as a society, the **Memorandum of Agreement** has to be signed among the Central Government, State Government and the representative of Industry Partner **(Who will sign on behalf of Industry Partner as well as on behalf of the IMC as its Chairman).** For this purpose the Memorandum of Agreement as given in **Annex-II** should be used. Simultaneously, a bank account is to be opened in the name of the IMC Society in a Public Sector bank having CBS in RTGS facility so that the loan amount sanctioned to the IMC Society may be directly deposited in it.

Step 5)

State/UT Government has to take steps to delegate powers to the IMCs as mentioned in Para 4(c) of Section B of the Memorandum of Agreement.

Step 6)

The State/UT Government has to constitute a State Steering Committee (SSC) and setup a State implementation Cell (SIC) for management, monitoring and evaluation of this scheme as provided in the Memorandum of Agreement. The guidelines for formation and funding of the SSC and SIC are given in **Annex-V.**

Step 7)

The newly constituted/reconstituted IMCs, under the leadership of the Industry Partner, have to prepare an Institute Development Plan (IDP) and have to decide their target Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for next five years as given in Annex-A of the Memorandum of Agreement. The IDPs shall contain details about how much money is to be kept as seed money in a corpus fund and how much is to be utilized for different components such as civil works, purchase of machinery/equipment and other miscellaneous activities. The year wise break up for these components is also required to be given. IDP should be prepared after careful consideration of the available resources and requirements of the ITI. A proforma in which the IDPs should be submitted is given **Annex-IV.**

Step 8)

The IMCs have to send the IDPs to the State Steering Committee who examine them in terms of their feasibility an overall requirement of the State. The target KPIs for next five years also have to be examined by the SSC. The target KPIs for each ITI are to be jointly signed by the IMC and the State Government in the format given in Annex-A of the Memorandum of Agreement and appended to the already

signed Agreement. The approved IDPs and KPIs together will be forwarded to the DGE & T By the SSC for expeditious release of funds.

Step 9)

The IDPs and KPI targets are scrutinized and approved by the Central Government and the sanctioned loan amount released to the IMC Society directly.

Step 10)

The released amount is utilized by the IMCs for upgradation of their ITIs and the courses in the upgraded facilities to be started from the session commencing in August, 2008.

Step 11)

The utilization of funds and performance of the ITIs will be monitored regularly as per the monitoring mechanism set out in the Memorandum of Agreement.

B. FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

B.1 Objective

The objective of the scheme are:

I. to provide vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates, etc. to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the Infrastructure available in Govt., Private institutions an the Industry. Existing skills of the

persons can also be tested and certified under this scheme.

II. To build capacity in the area of development of competency standards, course curricula, learning material and assessment standards in the country.

B.2 Key Features of the Scheme

Key features of the scheme are:

I. Demand driven short term training courses based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) decided in consultation with Industry. MES is the 'minimum skills set' which is sufficient for gainful employment.

II. Central government will facilitate and promote training while Industry, private sector and State Governments will train the persons.

III. Optimum utilization of existing infrastructure to make training cost effective.

IV. Flexible delivery mechanism (part time, weekends, full time, onsite/ offsite) to suit needs of various target groups.

V. Different levels of programmes (Foundation level as well as skill upgradation) to meet demands of various target groups.

VI. The services of existing or retired faculty or guest faculty to be utilized.

VII. Courses would also be available for persons having completed 5th standard.

VIII. Testing & certification of Skills acquired informally.

IX. Testing of skills of trainees by independent assessing bodies, which not be involved in training delivery, to ensure that it is done impartially.

X. The essence of the scheme is in the certification that will be nationally and internationally recognized.

B.3 Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Public Private Partnership (PPP) envisaged in the form of active participation of the industry / Private Sector in every stage of design and implementation of the scheme. Industry bodies are represented in the Central Apex Committee and State Committees which would have overall responsibility of implementation of the scheme. Other areas of partnership are:

- Forecasting of emerging areas of employment at micro level.
- Development of course curricula of various trades.
- Development of instruction material for training.
- Assist in the training of trainers, wherever required.
- Making available their training & testing facilities, wherever required.
- Provide on the job training in their establishments.
- Development of assessment standards.
- Monitoring and Quality assurance.
- Assistance in placement of graduates.
- Provide trade experts to work as assessors of competencies.
- Voluntary donation of equipment to the it is/other training Institutions.
- Providing guest faculty in new trades.

B.4 Target Group

MES would benefit different target groups like :

- Workers seeking certification of their skills acquired informally
- Workers and ITI graduates seeking skill upgradation
- Early school drop-outs and unemployed
- Previously child labour and their families

Sl. No.	Target Group	Training		Testing & Certification of Competencies
		Skill acquisition	Skill upgradation	
1	Workers			✓
			✓	✓
2	Less educated/ out of school youth/ unemployed	✓		✓
3	ITI graduates		✓	✓

B.5 Project Output

One million persons would be trained or their existing skills tested and certified, over a period of five years. About 200 modules for employable skills (Annex-1) as per Industry and labour market demands would be identified and course curriculum developed.

B.6 Age of participants

The minimum age limit for persons to take part in the schemes is 14 years but there is no upper age limit.

B.7 Curriculum Development Process

- Identification of Employable Skills set in a sector based on division of work in the labour market in consultation with Industry
- Development of training modules corresponding to skills set identified
- Organising Modules in to Course Matrix indicating vertical and horizontal mobility
- Development of detailed curriculum
- Vetting by a trade committee comprising representatives of Industry, training providers & trade experts
- Inviting comments from Employers/ Employees Organisations, State Govts. Etc.
- Approval by the NCVT

B.8 Instructional Media Packages

In order to maintain quality of training uniformly all over the country, instructional media packages (IMPs) will be developed by the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai.

ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು

895 (1144) ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜು ಎ (ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು) : ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವರೆ?

ಅ) ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ;

ಆ) ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?